

of the Rein-Bossak Test, his successful campaign against yaws in Haiti, and his stimulating contributions to the many international conferences that he attended.

He was a prodigious traveller, mainly in the cause of furthering venereology, and his guidance and help were much appreciated in many countries besides the Americas, ranging from Finland to Israel. His infectious enthusiasm, even in difficult climatic conditions, in Bangkok during the W.H.O. International Yaws Symposium in 1952, is well remembered. In addition to the official programme,

he was interested in everything and everyone around him and he was an indefatigable sightseer and photographer.

His generous nature was perhaps best exemplified by the help he rendered to visitors to his laboratory where everything was put at their disposal and, if necessary, contacts were made to expedite their business and pleasure whilst in America. His life was characterized by a zest for hard work, the joy of living, and love for his family, to whom we offer, in their irreparable loss, this appreciation.
I.N.O.P.

BOOK REVIEW

Biology of the Treponematoses. By Thomas Bourne Turner and David H. Hollander. 1957. Pp. 272, 21 illus. World Health Organization. Monograph Series No. 35. (30s.; \$6; 18 *Swiss Frs.*)

The discovery, in 1905, of *Treponema pallidum* by Schaudinn and Hoffman (1905 a, b, c) was followed by an intense amount of investigation of the morphology and biology of this organism on a world-wide scale by many workers. In due course excellent summaries of these researches were written by various authors including W. Bulloch of Great Britain. After the initial work, the impetus of these investigations seemed to slow down. This may have been accentuated by the practical necessity of improving the serological diagnostic techniques which were then in vogue, as well as the inability of workers to propagate this organism by means of artificial media. This relatively short phase was soon followed by a resurgence of activity, and investigations were renewed into the habits and the relationships of the various treponemes, and the diseases for which, by then, they were known to be responsible. In the van of these workers was the Baltimore group headed by T. B. Turner, the senior co-author of this monograph. In 1950, this work was further stimulated by the establishment, at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, of the World Health Organization International Treponematoses Laboratory Center. Thus, Turner and his associates have had an unique experience of the laboratory problems of treponemal infections extending over many years.

In essence this monograph is an account of the researches carried out at this laboratory over the years. The authors modestly comment that their work adds to, and does not supersede, the knowledge already on record at the beginning of their investigations.

The results obtained are examined and the implications, together with some reasonable speculation, are propounded. The researches recorded include work performed concerning experimental treponemal diseases in laboratory animals, the characteristics of treponemes *in vitro*, immunity phenomena including appreciations of the treponemal immobilization test and treponemal agglutination tests, the antigenic relationships between various treponemal strains, and the response of treponemes to drugs, such as the antibiotics. The final chapter consists of an interesting and critical discussion of the data obtained.

This monograph is an authoritative, well written, easily read, and stimulating dissertation. It should be of the greatest interest to all those, clinicians and serologists alike, who are interested in the treponemal diseases.

I.N.O.P.

REFERENCES

- Bulloch, W. (1931). In Medical Research Council: "A System of Bacteriology", vol. 8, chap. 7, p. 185. H.M.S.O., London.
Schaudinn, F., and Hoffman, E. (1905). *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 31, 711.
——— (1905). *Berl. klin. Wschr.*, 42, 673.
——— (1905). *Arb. GesundheitsAmte (Berl.)*, 22, 527.